

And to-day, as we see the result of their work, in the glorious victory we are celebrating, we thank God for those who have made the supreme sacrifice in their country's cause. I do not doubt that they are rejoicing with us to-day, and that they know of the victory that has been won; that to-day they see the accomplishment of their hearts' desire, and they know that they have not died in vain. We thank God for their lives, and the splendid inspiration of their deaths. They thought not of themselves. All their prospects, all the things for which men work and strive, all their talents, even life itself, they gave as a willing sacrifice for their country. If they had not done so, we to-day should have been slaves of Germany, the British Empire would have fallen, and the world would soon have been under the rule of the Hohenzollerns. We thank God to-day for our valiant dead. They have saved the world by their deaths. They died that we might live. And from their deaths, there comes to us the challenge to make our lives and our country worthy of those gallant heroes. They have died for their country, for the cause of righteousness and truth, but you and I have to do something which is no less difficult; we have to live for the same cause, which is the cause of God. They died an unselfish death, but we have to live an unselfish life, and by the grace of Christ we can do it.

Look behind the great struggle that has closed and you will see that it was a struggle between two great principles. On the one side was the principle of Nietzsche, the principle that might is right, that the strong can do what he likes, that truth need not be regarded; and on the other side is the principle of truth, the principle that treaties are inviolable, the principle that the strong must defend the weak, the principle of unselfishness—in other words, the principles of Christ. The Germans openly derided the laws, the morality, the teaching of Christ. It was, as an Irish writer put it, that Odin had thrown down his last challenge to Christ, and to-day we thank God that the principles of Christ have triumphed, and German culture lies ruined and undone. To-day the German nation has begun to learn that selfishness does not pay. May that nation be brought to a real repentance by the hardships and punishments which are in store for her, so that in the years to come she may become an honourable nation and be found worthy to be admitted to the comity of civilised peoples, from which to-day she is a pariah and an outcast.

We thank God to-day for victory, and let us pray that, as our nation and our Allies were unshaken in the day of calamity, so we may be wise in the day of victory to use our success unselfishly for the good of mankind and for the glory of God. We stand to-day at the most momentous epoch in the world's history since the Resurrection of Christ. Old things are passing away, a new world is in the making. Is it to be a world in which the old selfish principle of each for himself is again to become the rule? Or is it to be a world in which the unselfishness of those who sacrificed their lives for us is reflected in a new spirit of unselfishness.

"Something kinder, higher, holier—all for each and each for all."

The spirit of unselfishness is the spirit of Christ. Let us see that His spirit rules in our hearts, and then the world will be a better world, a happier world, a world that has learned the truth of that divine paradox: "Whosoever will save his life shall lose it, but whosoever will lose his life for my sake, the same shall save it."

AT THE UNION CHURCH.

There was a large congregation at the Thanksgiving Service at the Union Church. Hymns suitable for the occasion were sung and prayers offered. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald preached a forcible and touching sermon. He said:—

It is with very full hearts that we gather here this morning. Overflowing thankfulness and joy are experienced over the whole Empire, and are felt to the fall in the Allied nations and the great American Republic.

Our feelings are shared, we believe, in no small degree throughout the greater part of the civilised world, and even in primitive regions relief and rejoicing arise also, as helpless tribes of coloured men see themselves safe from the return of the whip, the chain, and the exploiter.

Around the continents and oceans of the earth has flashed the tidings which

has brought us together here, and scarce a spot or island can there be where it is not welcomed as the good news of a great deliverance, the removal of sore apprehension, the harbinger of happy expectation. Peace is upon us, not the peace which is but the subsidence of exhausted passion, but that from which emerges a crescent hope. This is peace with a wide horizon, and as we trust and pray, a safe and lasting foundation, for it supervenes upon a contest in which had to be decided the principles which for the future are to guide human affairs. That, I profoundly believe, enters essentially into our thanksgivings to-day. With us it is not simply that Britain is not to suffer the eclipse of her ancient glories in dire humiliation, in France and Belgium it is not alone because they have escaped national destruction, nor in America that grim and imminent menace has been averted from her peaceful shores. These threatened calamities are indeed spared us, glad unspeakably we are to know it. But beneath and beyond all that is the universal sigh of relief that the ark of civilisation has weathered the severest storm which has ever overtaken it. The safeguarding of social and national rights and interests would have been no small achievement even had it stood alone. But higher than these and including them are the common franchises of all free men, and it is these which have been menaced, these which now we see preserved, safeguarded, and, as we trust, set forward toward a wider vogue and established in a firmer hold upon the faith and affections of mankind.

More than just the glory of France or Italy or Britain would have perished from the earth had some strange fate decreed that to-day's rejoicing should have been within Middle Europe instead of all around it.

The ideals of kindness, of mercy, of justice and charity would have been sunk for the time—and that no brief period—beneath triumphant ruthlessness rejoicing as the storm-flood to ride its course.

Men fight hard for their hearths and homes; for pure love of country there always are thousands who count not their lives dear. But this war has also been for the common cause which overpasses all local boundaries, and men have stood forward just as men, neither Gallic nor British, nor Slav, nor Roman, lest all which makes our human life worth perpetuating should be swept from the ken of future generations.

The Allied nations have growingly become far more than simply partners for the time in a passing enterprise of self-preservation. They have been welded into brotherhood in conscious and responsible charge of the highest interests of the entire family, holding these in trust for time to come, and I believe it can be truly said they are united with less of individualistic self-seeking than ever before in history. God through them has intervened to save the world from Germanism and to save Germany from herself—the debased and poisoned self which in this last half-century has to the universal sorrow and amazement somehow displaced the older Germany of which all were disposed to think well.

It is from these great and large causes and not any mere triumph of the British flag that we citizens of the British Empire raise our banners to-day. With these things in mind it the more becomes us to make the first hour in this day's celebrations an hour of worship in the House of Prayer.

We are not looking to a tribal God who has strongly gone forth with our favoured armies and granted them exaltation over their enemies. We are at the footstool of the God and Father of all, manhood, revealed to us in His Son Jesus Christ, the Son of Man and preferred Saviour of all men, and it is His Kingdom we believe we see advanced as we see this stern and unmistakable rebuke administered to the propaganda, and, also, to the practice, of violence and crime. If we did not believe that this is at the bottom of to-day's celebrations, few of us here, I imagine, would have much heart for them. If it were no more than "Up England" and "Down her enemies," it would not matter much—a mere episode in the see-saw of selfish, narrow ambitions.

But if we believe in God and look to Him in Christ we now thank Him with out mingling and with a reverent mind that it has pleased Him to give us this victory, which is so much more than simply our victory as to be manifestly

His—a triumph over all that resists His loving purposes with the children of men, and a fresh unrolling of the ideals for which He gave them to dwell on the face of the earth and appointed to the nations the bounds of their habitations.

The costliness of the victory, too,—and who can banish that from his mind for a moment?—is enough to arrest all mere light-heartedness in its celebration.

We stand to-day betwixt laughter and tears, our tongue indeed filled with singing, but the eye ready to brim over at the thoughts of the sorrow which chastens the whole world, and will yet for many a day overhang it. That grief is beyond our imagining, and indeed the effort to imagine it would be but a useless burdening of the heart. To most of us, perhaps, even in this place of shelter and safety the tragedy comes somewhat closely home, for where is the circle which has not suffered? We must believe and we do believe that it has been worth while thus to have suffered and sacrificed, and that in looking back on it we shall be able to see that God "hath done all things well." And to-day we can rejoice and give thanks because at long last the cloud has lifted. Not for fifty months, till yesterday, had the cannon ceased to roar by night and day, but now a stillness seems to reach us from that Western front, a silence perceptible almost even these thousand leagues away.

We thank God for that, and for the surety that our brave men may now complete what remains of their task free from ever-besetting danger.

What heroes they have been, these boys and men who have dared and suffered and died, and now have triumphed for us, for country, for justice, and for God! For my part I can scarcely speak of what they have been and have achieved, standing between us and a ruin worse than a hundred deaths, the men in the trenches or behind the barrage, the men in the mine-sweepers and the merchant ships, the men in the destroyers and the little patrol boats, the men on the mighty dreadnoughts seeking the foe they could never find. Day and night, fair weather or foul, by sea or land, under the sea or over the land in the air, on the plains of France, the mountains of Macedonia, the wastes of Palestine, the jungles of Africa, the sands and swamps of Mesopotamia, the steppes of Russia—where has not the British soldier gone and done his duty, and the British sailor conveyed him and supplied him, patient, cheery, indomitable, ungrudging?

He is a wonder—that British soldier, and also are his colleagues of the Allied arms, but him we best know, of him we speak though for my part I feel it almost an impertinence to praise him! But we can thank God for him, and we should, and perhaps may comfort ourselves not unjustly with the hope that in his place we might have done as he, for we are of his race, the race which God has seemed to choose for special service in His world-wide cause.

We think too, who can help it, of the dear, dear boys who will not come back, taken with the dew of their youth still on them, and never in life to be replaced. It is right we remember them to-day though the memory cannot but chasten our joy.

Still, friends, it is not right that we should pity them, for though passed from us they have not slipped from the power or from the love of God. And if we knew all, I believe, we should know that in some way they have a share in all that is best and deepest in our hearts to-day; that they know and rejoice in the triumphs of righteousness they gave their all to achieve. "They rest from their labours and their works do follow them."

They live in our hearts we say, true, but they also live in reality and in the enjoyment of conscious being, live with God; in whose hands are the souls of men, whether here or yonder.

Pity of their lot is pity not well placed. Pity rather ourselves should we prove unworthy of them.

For us it remains to continue the task and complete as much of it as in our time can be completed. Is it possible that after all this we can begin again to be no more than the men and women we have been content to be, seeking little ends, living chiefly for self, and that not the highest self? Friends and brethren we have had a narrow escape, more narrow than most realise. It is the Lord's doing, and marvellous in our eyes. Can we fail to understand that He has done it

for some great purpose proportioned to the toils and sufferings of the trials we have passed through? We are summoned from this time to fear and love and serve Him as we were not doing before. Under the eyes of that cloud of witnesses which includes our forgotten and blessed dead, moved by the realisation of how great are the issues we hold in trust for our children at this turning-point in human history touched by profoundest gratitude to the God Who did not fail us when we sought Him in distress, let us, to-day that, in His strength and through His grace, we will not prove unworthy.

AT THE R. C. CATHEDRAL.

The spacious Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception was filled to its utmost capacity yesterday, when the Right Rev. Bishop Foxton, assisted by the full body of clergy and seminarians, conducted a Thanksgiving Service. Besides the Italian and Chinese clergy of the district, the Bishop was assisted by representatives from the Italian Convent, the French Convent, the Brothers of St. Joseph's College, the Sisters of St. Louis Industrial School, the French Protestant, the Spanish the French Protestant, the French the Order of Nazareth, and the Bethany Sanatorium.

Amongst the congregation were Capt. Floquet, of the gunboat *Patrice*, representing the Consul for France; the Consuls for Italy, Peru, Chile, Portugal, Brazil and Mexico. The Portuguese members of the Police Reserve, under the command of Inspector Alves, marched to the Church at 10 a.m. headed by the Band, and were accommodated in special seats.

The service commenced with the celebration of the Holy Mass by the Bishop, during which Fr. Gonçalves sang the *Ave Te-Deum* as a solo. Psalm 132 was chanted. During the collection of the offertory, Mr. E. H. Aquino sang the *Ave Maria* and four voices of the Choir rendered the *Ave Verum*. The *Te Deum* was then sung, after which came the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The service, which was very impressive, concluded with the singing of the *Laudate Dominum*. The organ accompaniments throughout were played by Mr. O. A. Baptista.

The Bishop, in his address, said:—Dear children in Jesus Christ, "this is the day which the Lord has made; let us be glad and rejoice therein." I fulfil with joy the pleasing task of voicing the universal exultation at having at last obtained the longed-for peace. Yes, we rejoice from the bottom of our hearts because it is a great benefit of God which claims our deepest gratitude. The war is ended. We are all pleased to acknowledge that from the horrors and cruelties, from the miseries and sufferings of the long and awful contest, has emerged a tendency in men's minds and hearts to come back to God. Many of those who had forgotten God, who had flouted His divine law, and were leading lives of sensual worldliness and forgetfulness of the supernatural, were, by the force of circumstances, brought back to God. We must thank God for this effect of the war. The war is ended. From the way in which the war has been fought we all have to confess that this is not due to diplomacy or to any agreement among nations, nor even to men's bravery but solely to God. It is God, therefore, the God of Hosts, that we must thank for the successes gained by the Allied armies. The war is ended: but we must not forget that we have been granted this boon not in view of our merits but only because God in His mercy, through the merits of our Lord, has deigned to hear our prayers, has deigned to accept the sacrifice of those who fought and died in the war, has deigned also, to accept the sufferings of the people and, in spite of our sins, has shortened the time of punishment. Oh, how grateful must be our thanksgiving to Him for having been so merciful towards us. We must thank God, also, for the wisdom He gave to those leaders of nations who took such right counsel in those dark days of struggle and perplexity, thank Him for the courage and shrewdness granted to the valiant Generalissimo and to all the other generals, thank him for the heroic readiness to overcome all kinds of fatigue and to offer their life granted to all the officers and soldiers; and for the steadfastness of our people to sacrifice everything. Without all these things, no final success. We are allowed to believe that God has been so merciful towards us, as to deign to bless our sacrifices, grant our prayers, and guide those who have been the means of the triumph of our arms in spite of our demerits, because He always upholds the cause of right and justice. Let us, then, always be faithful to this cause, let the terrible bloodshed that horrified us for more than four years teach us a precious lesson: the lesson that no wrong can be overlooked in the economy of Divine Providence, but will be paid for, sooner or later, and that we must always be just in all our dealings with God, man, and ourselves. If we wish our cause to be identified with the cause of the Almighty, let us pray that this may be the fruit of victory. Let us pray that there may be established among the nations that order which is based on Right instead of Might, and upon the possibilities of mutual confidence, instead of upon the menace of reciprocal jealousies, and that there shall be a lasting peace in which men's hearts can be at rest, because it will be founded on religion, justice, duty and good-will, thus surpassing all understanding. Let us not fail to pray, also, for that nation which unfortunately abandoned the Allies and for all the others that fought against the Allies, that they, also, may learn the lessons of the war and profit by them, so that they may not be plunged in a strife which can only result in anarchy and the suicide of themselves but may be able to understand and admit their wrongs, to make reparation for them, and so to prepare themselves to start a new life in the community of nations. Let us not forget in our prayers the souls of those gallant men who in their hundreds of thousands, on land and on sea and in the air, have given up their lives, for the cause of Justice and humanity. Let us pray with fervour for our Army and a resolution to reform our lives; and rest assured that God will accept them as the best of thanksgivings.

(Continued on page 4.)

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Members and their friends began to assemble at the Hongkong Club at noon and when proceedings opened at 12.30 the building was crowded. Among those present were H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, H.E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, a number of Army and Navy Officers and many ladies.

in this war. There is no doubt
that we entered this war with
conscience, for we entered it
of a sacred pledge given by
nation that we were bound
(Applause)—and which we held
the very uttermost, and I hope
and believe we shall always
nation. (Applause). It was
were determined, nationally as
ally, that it should be held
that the plighted word should
broken. (Applause). The au-
world has been that wherever
treaty has been made it must
the letter.. The part which
has played in this war has
known to the world, partly
some of modesty—though
friends may not agree with
(Laughter)—and to the fact
over-ridden from the outbreas-
ties by a Press censorship that
rigid that even our own nation
of what was going on; and w-

in defence
to a weaker
to keep.
have kept to
and trust
do so as a
test, and we
and individu-
sacred, and
could not be
answer of the
for a national
be kept to
Great Britain
has not been
owing to a
some of our
us in this
that we were
of hostili-
that became so
on knew little
only learnt,
from time to

From the first day of the
could doubt the victory!
were morally defeated from
ment they set their foot
Belgium—that great martyr
Knight—for from that moment
man people became an object
to the whole of mankind.
The German "Superman"
mous day with blood, cru-
and injustice. This people
a horrible bird of prey, com-
pared to any other, people, call
hell itself would even blush
at the accounts of their "crimes"
which we have heard for forty
Let them bear the whole
chastisement, they deserve, for
pilate their crimes with all
which their guilty consciences
them.
How can we summarise
the history of the past five
Allies were slumbering in

for the most
we defended
and we sing
of grati-
combat who
The Germans
the first mo-
a the soil of
of oppressed
the Ger-
ect of horror
" is synony-
crime, cruelty,
de, resembling
unnot be com-
on earth, and
with shame
" frightfulness "
our years.
weight of the
let them ex-
the shame with
reproaches
in a few words
e years? The
n the arms of
had won—(Applause)—but
that, there was a feeling that
the future we might be a
conflicts of this nature—
which had strained to the
thought, human intelligence
endurance. Now that re-
what were the thoughts of
Belgium, of the invaded
France, now about to be
of Alsace-Lorraine which, a
terms of the Armistice, was
to France? (Applause.)
only thank God that they
to get thus far in the strug-
could see the end, and, and
to appreciate all that had
would have to be done.
well at that moment of ex-
sider what victory meant
ment that the inevitable
reached; it meant that a
of the earth were in po-
sacred no more than that
very dangerous position.
disposition among the peo-
countries—he knew it was
country and he thought it
of Great Britain and France
countries—that so long as
power they could feel that

more than
perhaps in
able to avoid
(Applause)
utmost human
e, and human
relief had come
the people of
3 portions of
evacuated, and
according to the
to be returned
They, could
had been able
could, that they
could commence
been done, had
It was just as
allation to con-
Of course, it
e end had been
the free peoples
power; but if it
they were in a
There was a
peoples of free
true in his own
t was true, also,
rance and other
as they were in
a everything was

Continuing, Mr. Roosevelt thought this resolution was one of many words that would support audiences in the present. You will allow me to express the thoughts which occurred in connection with the Armistice just been signed. In the of you who have not read the Armistice which was signed, H.E. the Officer Adjutant Government at the Council morning, and which papers this evening, will tell that they are a horrible anti-German can possibly. They represent the complete surrender of the German. Our first feeling must be thankfulness (Cheers); this terrible deluge of been prevalent throughout the last four years has an end. No doubt you hours after the signing all activities ceased on. I can assure that we shall who by that cessation he to those dear to them; indeed. (Cheers). But there of the picture, and it is Many millions have been disabled in this awful been fighting for us and I think you will agree we owe it to our country, and courage, that so far as we individually to prevent such a war again. (Cheers). To and self-sacrifice will example to us to do Country, our King, (Cheers). And with have fallen, perhaps it a fitting time like this in praise of the indomitable officers and men of the Marine. Their courage

The meeting at the Theatre Royal
called by the Unofficial Members of

which requires
it in a loyal
but, perhaps
express a few
r to me in con-
fidence" which
first place, those
of the terms of
be read out by
ministering the
the Reich Chamber
of Agriculture, the
to be glad to learn
as the most
desire. (Cheers)
and delicate
anation. (Cheers)
be a feeling of
the blood which
world for
at all come to
last know that
the of the Armistice
every front, and
rejoice with those
have been restored
contact and unhar-
monious. (Cheers)
re's is another side
is a very sad one
either died or been
war. They have
been forgiven for
their cause. (Cheers)
with me that
for their steadfast-
ness we should all of us
can do everything
from breaking out
their steadfastness
to always be an
our duty to our
and our Empire.
regard to those who
may be allowed, at
least, to put in a word
of commendation
of the Mercantile
is has been absolute

vindication of that
The Hohenzollern Dynasty
(Cheers). The German
world dominating empire
(Cheers). Should I say
on this the humanity of
the stable position of
price the must pay for her
clearly shown, as they
studying the terms of
the principle of repara-
damaged property, whether
or private, was absolutely
Russia whom the dupe
protected. He had no
the chaos which existed
case, if not directly due
of Germany, there would
greater people than
Although there might
Empire there would be
with a recognised hea-
brating that day one
events, if not the
politics in the whole
tory. (Cheers). Over
German Empire, and
programme for domina-
day she was humiliat-
the terms of the Armistice
what, they expected.
although it had not
be occupied. (Cheers)
Armistice enacted that
greater part of her gun-
of them, in the actual
well as her fleet. This
to be occupied and, at
cussion which would
next month or two
might be, Germany
to continue the conflict
over if mutiny in Ger-
ed her powerlessness to
the Allies were deter-
forts of Heligoland.
—What about the Kai-
As far as I remember

... was finished. In an Empire, as a nation, was finished. To make her place later three nations after which was the her crimes. It was would see from the Armistice, that of replacing either it be national fully definite. Even and a decided was doubt that out of e, to the plottings e, a new and before. (Cheers). not be a Russian a Russian people t. They were cele of the greatest the greatest event, in of the world's his- four years ago the on definite pro the world. To They would find justice almost beyond German territory, been invaded, would The terms of the surrender: of a na, if not the whole held of battle as the Rhinebanks were the end of the take place in the whatever the result would be powerless t. (Cheers). More- Germany's fleet render- up her warships immined to occupy the (Cheers). (A voice der?) Mr. Holyoak: er, nothing was laid

down in the Armistice regarding the Kaiser, but no doubt that will follow in the definite peace proposals. The French people, and the British people, and the Belgian people and all those who had suffered by the atrocities committed were determined that, before any peace was signed, some definite arrangement should be made with regard to the punishment of those who openly and flagrantly defied every principle of warfare and humanity. (Cheers.)

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook stated that the Chinese community associated itself wholeheartedly with the resolution which had just been read to them. The great news of victory had been received with rejoicing by his own people. It had brought joy and hope again to the whole world. They ought to be very proud of the great achievements of the army, navy and mercantile marine. (Cheers.) They had saved not only the British Empire but mankind. (Cheers.) They were now once more to have the blessings of peace and they were grateful. (Cheers.)

Mr. E. J. Arculli stated that the Indian subjects of the King-Emperor were very proud at that moment. They had been very pleased when the King decided to take up the cause of Right. (Cheers.) The British nation, including the Dominions, had been fighting for a good cause and it had sacrificed everything. He was proud that his countrymen had also borne a share in the war. (Cheers.) The flag of the British Empire was the emblem of Justice and fair play. (Cheers.)

Mr. B. V. M. R. de Sousa, the Consul for Portugal, stated that as a representative of Great Britain's oldest ally he wished, on behalf of the Portuguese community, to associate himself very heartily with the resolution which the meeting proposed to send to the King, congratulating His Majesty on the Allied Victory.

Mr. G. E. Anderson, the Consul-General for U.S.A., stated that they would all appreciate the feeling of thankfulness as he represented a country which had formed a part of the great Allied armies, at the victory which had been won. He wished to associate himself, on behalf of the American community, with the resolution of congratulation to His Majesty. He represented a community which desired most sincerely to thank the British for all that they had done in the war before America came in. (Cheers.) There had not been a time since the original declaration of war when the American people had not appreciated the unselfishness, the nobility, and the loyalty to humanity represented by the position taken up by Great Britain. It for a time it seemed, but by reason of international relationships and domestic conditions that America should remain neutral, yet there was never a time when America did not realise the fact that what the Allies were fighting for was what they themselves wanted and that sooner or later all nations were bound to go into a struggle of this sort. After America had consulted her conscience, after self-examination, after a thorough canvass of the treaties involved and of all the things which meant most to humanity, she came into the war and stayed with the Allies to the end. (Cheers.)

Continuing Mr. Anderson stated that the Junior official member of the Legislative Council had referred to certain responsibilities arising out of victory. He believed, too, that that victory would bring enormous responsibilities. They must realise that the free peoples of the earth depended upon them to give effect to the principles they had professed. (Cheers.) There had never been a time in the history of the world when so much power was placed into the hands of free peoples as there was to-day and they must use it rightly. (Cheers.)

Mr. Leach, in a short speech, expressed the gratitude which all Frenchmen felt towards Great Britain, America, and all the other Allies. They were grateful to the soldiers who had been fighting for four years and they must never forget those who had been killed in the war. They must remember always the sacrifices which had been made by France, Belgium, America and Great Britain.

A voice: What about Marshal Foch? Mr. Leach: It is for you to appreciate what he has done. The resolution was then put to the meeting and was carried unanimously.

THE MANNERS OF STATESMANSHIP. CONTRAST BETWEEN PAST AND PRESENT.

[BY THE RIGHT HON. G. W. R. RUSSELL.]

My theme is suggested to me; and it has the obvious advantage for these ticklish times that it does not touch the substance of politics or the distinctions of party. It is concerned only with manners, and here the contrast between to-day and the day before yesterday is indeed emphatic.

Five and twenty years ago, Mr. Gladstone was still Prime Minister; and, as long as he was in public life, the hoariest traditions of parliamentary and official manners were represented in their most impressive forms. In all matters of speech and style, bearing and usage, he was the stiffest of Conservatives. Although a great part of his life was spent in inducing the Crown to consent to measures which it disliked, he always spoke of it with a profound and unaffected reverence which would have befitted the Shikah. His letters to Queen Victoria, now accessible in memoirs and biographies, are marvels of solemnity. His bearing towards his colleagues was scarcely less ceremonious, and even of the House of Lords, which was perpetually regarding or defeating his projects, he always spoke with all the respect due to a long-established institution.

He was, in short, the most conspicuous exponent of the old tradition, but that tradition still pervaded all departments of official life. It was not for nothing that the Chancellor of the Exchequer still possessed Pitt's despatch-box, for that sacred casket seemed to be the emblem of a system of administration which legislative change was powerless to affect.

Too much ceremony. The work actually transacted in the public offices was in the highest degree practical and efficient; but it was involved in a dense cloud of what Bacon calls "ceremonies and respects," for officials were the depositaries of the Pitt-like tradition, and only a very resolute Minister could burst the bonds of red tape in which they bound him. For example, the Local Government Board is a pure abstraction. Theoretically, it is a committee of the Privy Council; in practice it does not exist. All the powers which the law confers on the Board are exercised by the President at his sole discretion. Yet, in preparing replies for questioners in the House of Commons, the permanent officials would never, if they could help it, let the President say, "I will do this or that." Rather, he must say, "The Board, after full consideration, is prepared," etc., although every one knew quite well that the Board had never met since it was constituted, and that the various members of it might not know one another by sight.

But this was only part of the traditional whole. Dignity, verging on pomposity and expressed in ample rhetoric, was the style in which parliamentary answers were always couched, and a Minister of the old school would have bitten his tongue off sooner than say "Yes or No, without the grave exordium, 'In reply to my honourable friend, I beg leave to state.'"

Twenty-five years ago Lord Kimberley was at once Lord President of the Council and Secretary of State for India. At Lord Kimberley's death, the position taken up by Great Britain. It for a time it seemed, but by reason of international relationships and domestic conditions that America should remain neutral, yet there was never a time when America did not realise the fact that what the Allies were fighting for was what they themselves wanted and that sooner or later all nations were bound to go into a struggle of this sort. After America had consulted her conscience, after self-examination, after a thorough canvass of the treaties involved and of all the things which meant most to humanity, she came into the war and stayed with the Allies to the end. (Cheers.)

Continuing Mr. Anderson stated that the Junior official member of the Legislative Council had referred to certain responsibilities arising out of victory. He believed, too, that that victory would bring enormous responsibilities. They must realise that the free peoples of the earth depended upon them to give effect to the principles they had professed. (Cheers.) There had never been a time in the history of the world when so much power was placed into the hands of free peoples as there was to-day and they must use it rightly. (Cheers.)

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A voice: What about Marshal Foch? Mr. Leach: It is for you to appreciate what he has done. The resolution was then put to the meeting and was carried unanimously.

THE TSARITSA. A CHARACTER SKETCH.

[BY DR. E. J. DILLON.]

On the occasion of the report that the Tsaritsa, together with her daughters, had been murdered by "the savages" who still keep Russia simmering in crime and chaos," Dr. Dillon penned the following character sketch:—

I first heard her name in 1894 from the Countess Levaushoff and General Tsherevin, who mentioned her as the bride-elect of the Tsarevitch, described the engagement, still a secret; as a love-match on both sides, and said that the Empress, Marie Feodorovna, looked coldly enough on their union, but, moved by maternal affection, was resigning herself to it. I first caught a glimpse of the Princess Alix on her landing at Zalta, in the Crimea, where the Tsar Alexander III. was slowly dying. The circumstances impressed me profoundly at the time, largely because of the importance which I knew would be attributed to them as omens in a country as superstitious as Russia.

I next beheld the future Tsaritsa on November 2nd, 1894, in the little chapel at Livadia, in the Crimea, just outside the town of Yalta, where she was the principal dramatic person in the impressive ceremony of abjuring the errors of the Lutheran Church and embracing those of Oriental orthodoxy. I was the only foreigner present. Standing before the redoubtable Pobiedonostseff, I witnessed the fair convert. She had been catechised by a personal friend of mine, the Arch-priest Yanyushoff, and I expected to see the usual courtly indifference concealed under the usual mask of reverential zeal. But what I actually witnessed convinced me that the Princess Alix was a genuine convert, who had thrown herself into the spirit of the ceremony. The liturgical pageant seemed to satisfy her; her voice rose high as she uttered the words that cut her off from the faith of her fathers. When the ceremony ended, Princess Alix was born anew as an orthodox Christian; at the same time she was made a Grand Duchess of the Russian Empire, and her name was thereafter changed symbolically to Alexandra Feodorovna.

THE WEDDING CEREMONY. In twelve days' time the scene had changed anew from the chapel near the sea at Livadia to the city of Peter and the spacious apartments of the Winter Palace. The Grand Duchess Alexandra Feodorovna was now to be wedded to Tsar Nicholas II. for better and for worse. Again I was present in the palace, and in the chapel where the marriage rite was performed. Here is a passage from the telegram which I despatched that evening to *The Daily Telegraph*:—

It is difficult, nay utterly impossible, to convey an adequate idea of the impression produced when the bride came along most graciously acknowledging by nod of the head the shouts of "Long live the Tsar," which greeted her ears. She was attired in a robe of dazzling whiteness, with long, flowing, ruffled sleeves, and a long, flowing, ruffled skirt, and a long, flowing, ruffled train. She was crowned with a diadem of diamonds, and her hair was adorned with a crown of diamonds. She was surrounded by a retinue of ladies in white, and a retinue of ladies in white. She was surrounded by a retinue of ladies in white, and a retinue of ladies in white.

The months that elapsed imperceptibly between this turning-point in the Tsaritsa's career and the following May, when she was crowned with her husband in the Kremlin at Moscow, were among the sunniest of her life. During this "brief" period, Alexandra Feodorovna led a most happy and simple existence in an atmosphere of domestic love and happiness, untroubled by the cares and anxieties of a great empire. She was surrounded by a retinue of ladies in white, and a retinue of ladies in white. She was surrounded by a retinue of ladies in white, and a retinue of ladies in white.

From the outset of their life in common the Empress struck the keynote of her subsequent role as the devoted wife of her husband and the evil genius of the Tsar. The sympathetic biographer who has traced her life and activities in the domestic environment, and also in relation to the great political movements, possibly defines her influence as the bringing of a new and tender life to the cold and austere world of the young Emperor. A Court and delighted to spend her days in the bosom of her family, enjoying her time in looking after her children, mending their garments, and attending to their lessons. In this respect she possessed the tastes and the aptitudes, and perhaps the vocation, of the German hausfrau. She dressed with extreme simplicity, eschewed ostentation, and was not, in her manner, and in her conduct, which proceeded from a sense of duty, was set down to haughtiness, and visited with unpopularity.

IN RUSSIAN POLITICS.

The personal life-story of Alexandra Feodorovna, tame and uneventful though it was in itself, acquired world-wide significance and tragic colour from its frequent contact with momentous public occurrences, for her activity, originally confined to the domestic sphere, moved at first into the region of national education and hygiene, then into the Church, and finally swerved into the vast sea of Russian politics, finding strange and circuitous outways. Nothing that took place during her husband's reign appears to have modified the Tsaritsa's character, altered her views, or slackened her zeal. Neither did familiarity with public affairs broaden her vision or balance her judgment.

The Empress's desire for a son and heir was intense. But the bestowal of the yearned-for Tsarevitch was soon seen to be anything but an unalloyed blessing. From his birth to his tragic death he was an inexhaustible source of irksome care to his sorrowing mother. Truly, her life was a slow martyrdom. Yet it was only within her own narrow circle that her demands upon life, for joy and affection, were to any extent satisfied. Whenever she emerged from the precincts of her home she found herself in an atmosphere of coldness. The sympathy which she needed and which was vouchsafed only by her husband and her children, and when separated for ever from these, her only surviving desire was to retire into a convent, as her sister had done. And this last favour was denied her by the Romanoffs.

But Alexandra Feodorovna's domestic sorrows were not wholly devoid of compensation. Her occasional direct expressions, although the highest ideals she pursued, were those of the home, must have given her satisfaction. Her interest in the problems that were actual and urgent, and in the forces that were struggling for the mastery, was keen and unflagging. She had a group of advisers and envoys—Witte termed them the "Boudoir Cabinet"—who kept her well posted on all State affairs, and was able to understand the bearings of current events. Her husband, who invariably consulted her, professed admiration for her knowledge and confidence in her judgment. He accepted her opinions and carried out her advice. Every fresh suggestion every new scheme calculated to affect the country or the dynasty was referred to her. An instance of this occurred in 1906, six months before the March revolution, which is worth noting, because it seemed at the time to bear out the view that the Empress was a German in her political sympathies.

A well-known personage, whom I shall call Count L., read to the Tsar the rough draft of an accord between Russia and Poland. It was drawn up on home-rule lines, and was advocated on the ground that Russia would benefit by it quite as much as Poland. Nicholas II. listened with rapt attention. After each clause of the agreement he would nod and exclaim: "Yes, yes, I am with you, I had thought of something very like that myself. It is just what is wanted. Pray go on." And his approval continued to the end. "I see no objection," he remarked when Count L. was depicting in rapid phrases "At the same time," however, he added, "you would do well to let her Majesty read the document to her. You can expand the plan to her in all confidence, and with perfect frankness. The Empress is endowed with rare intelligence." And with this question in particular she is thoroughly conversant. You will be surprised."

Count L. did not relish the idea of submitting the matter to the judgment of a lady, however gifted, but he had no choice. If the Tsar sent him to her, he reasoned, it was only because he himself was in favour of the scheme. Accordingly Count L. appeared for and received an audience of the Empress, and read to her the project. At the end of each paragraph she, too, uttered a comment, but it differed diametrically from that of her consort. "No, no," she would say resolutely, "they cannot be." And at the close she re-iterated: "The whole scheme is impossible, quite impossible, for it involves autonomy. And if autonomy were granted to the Poles, it must also be conferred upon the Germans of the Baltic provinces. We could not refuse it to them." Pardon, Madame, I retorted, "there is no parity between the two cases. Poland belonged to the Poles, and the Poles, whereas the Baltic provinces do not belong to the Germans." "Oh yes, they do," interrupted the Empress, "they do belong to the Germans. They are, in fact, German. Your project is wholly unacceptable."

AN EMPRESS'S MINISTRY. Perhaps the most daring act ever done by the last Tsaritsa of Russia was the drafting of an Imperial manifesto condemning the popular movement in favour of reform, and announcing that the principal war aim of the Imperial Government was to bring about a permanent peace in Europe. This was done in February, 1905, was to the command of the Pacific. The people had been expecting just then an Imperial throne of a liberal nature, and some announcement about the speedy termination of hostilities. The disappointment and bitterness which this proceeding, utterance was bound to arouse might have been a rebellion. The Ministers who realised this were indeed beyond words, for not only had they not been consulted, but the Emperor had led them to think that he was preparing to meet the reform agitators halfway. Witte, on reading the document in the official journal, told me that he felt sure it was not the Tsar's handwriting and a few hours later he ascertained that it had been written by the Empress, written by the child of the Boudoir Cabinet, (Continued at foot of next column.)

BRITISH WIVES OF ALIENS. HOME SECRETARY AND THE LAW.

A deputation from representative societies of women waited upon the Home Secretary (Sir George Cave) recently to urge upon him to amend the laws of naturalisation so as to give women the right to retain their British nationality on marriage with an alien. The deputation was organised by the National Union of Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, who were supported by a large number of Colonial women's societies.

Sir Willoughby Dickinson, M.P., who introduced the deputation, explained that it represented a very considerable number of important women's associations. The subject had, during the last few years, aroused very great interest. The proposition of the deputation was a very simple one. It was that logically there was no more reason why a woman should be forced to change her nationality on marriage than a man should be forced to change his nationality on marriage. If that were so, they had to find a very strong State or social reason for coming to any other conclusion. A married woman stood in a peculiarly unfortunate position in this respect. A man could change his nationality, a single woman could change her nationality, but a married woman could not change her nationality under any circumstances. Originally, the woman was the chattel of her husband; but things had changed. A short time ago a woman could not vote, but marriage had now actually become a qualification, and the deputation did not believe that any reason could be shown why marriage itself should be a bar to nationality.

Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, president of the National Union of Women Workers, said they desired equality in this matter, and they wished to have the same rights and privileges of maintaining their nationality, and all that that meant, as married men possessed, including the right of British protection abroad. She pointed to the progress made in this matter by our Dominions.

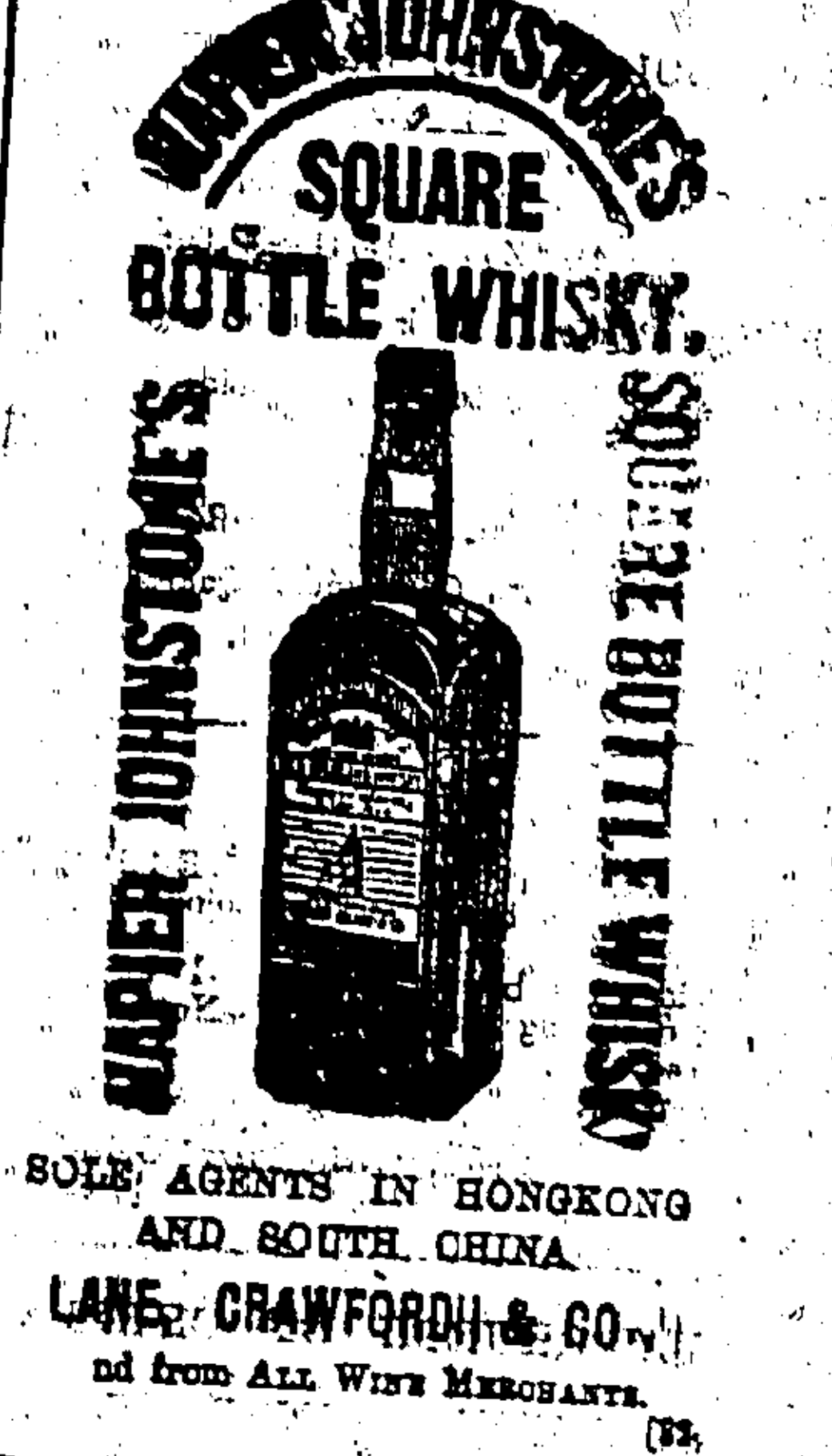
Sir George Cave, in reply, said he was glad an opportunity had arisen to discuss this important subject. The matter stood in this way. The Imperial Conference met a few weeks ago, and, at his suggestion, appointed a small committee to give a preliminary consideration to matters affecting nationality, which seemed to require special attention. He brought this question before the Conference as one of the important matters. The Dominions were represented there, as it was most important that they should go hand-in-hand with them, so that there might not be different laws in different parts of the Empire. The Dominions representatives at the Conference asked him to receive that deputation. He proposed to take steps which would lead to the appointment of some committee representing all parts of the Empire, to consider and deal with these and other questions, and he hoped the name of a woman would be willing to join the committee and take part in its deliberations. That day he could only make some very general observations, and the deputation would not expect him then to make any definite pronouncement.

He quite agreed that a good deal could be said for going back to the old English law. We had learned a great deal from what had happened in British-born women, who had married aliens and enemy aliens—desired re-naturalisation, in order to regain their British nationality. Of course, there were difficulties which had to be recognised. It was open to some question whether we should increase the cases of divided allegiance in the Empire, and if the law were altered there would be many cases in which a married woman would be British by one law, but the subject of another country by the law of that country. It was open to some doubt whether the wife of an alien—perhaps an enemy alien—should have all the war-time privileges and immunities of a British subject, as wives and husbands frequently influenced each other, and he could imagine the difficulties by a British wife being allowed to move about freely, and the points needed serious consideration. The proposition was one which demanded very careful and sympathetic consideration, and it might turn out that the difficulties only might be overcome. Nothing had been said of the deputation as to the position of a foreign woman who had married a British subject.

Several members of the deputation declared that they would give that woman the same choice as the British woman. Sir George Cave said he would report the views of the deputation to his colleagues of the Imperial Conference, who, he was sure, would give the views expressed their careful consideration.

Prince Fyulatia and Shizinsky-Shikmatoff, and illegally promulgated without the foreknowledge of the Senate. Witte, together with some of his colleagues, at once repaired to Tsarevsky, and by dint of diplomacy and firmness, moved him to issue a rescript annulling the manifesto he had said. This was the most high-handed act recorded of the Empress, who was generally content to wield her influence on politics through her husband and the established channels.

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[3663]

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LIVER and WHITE POINTER DOG with no bitch on the colour since the 5th inst. Finder will be rewarded and anyone found detaining same after this Notice will be prosecuted.
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[3665]

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH
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[3660]

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DECEMBER 8th, from 9 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.
Admission \$1.

Each ticket of admission carries with it the right to a souvenir if presented at the Souvenir Stalls on the evening of the Fete only.
Tickets can be had from Misses KELLY & WALSH.

Admission Free.
In the afternoon from 3 P.M. to 7 P.M. Children's Stalls will be opened and Tea and Cakes will be served.
Hongkong, November 13th, 1918. [3651]

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

MR. J. TOURNET has this day taken charge of the above Company's Hongkong Agency.
F. RADAMELLE,
Agent.
Hongkong, November 13th, 1918. [3643]

WINTER NOTICE.

HOPKINS BUTCHERY, Corner of Ningpo and Szechuen Sts., Shanghai, are now prepared to supply to their Patrons and the Public in Hongkong during the Winter Season their well-known GAME PIES, PORK PIES, BRAWNS, PORK SADDLES, PRIME FRESH and CORNED BEEF, FRESH and CORNED PORK.
Shanghai, November 1st, 1918. [3617]

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ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.
Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.
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[3639]

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[3618]

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Dinner or Dance only ... \$1.

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Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. [3538]

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Applicants will be required to produce
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remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1918.

THE PRELUDE TO PEACE.

The relief felt at the end of the strain and anxiety of the past four years, found expression in the Colony, yesterday, in enthusiastic rejoicings. The day was appropriately opened with thanksgiving services in the various places of worship, and in the afternoon a crowded public meeting at the Theatre Royal passed a resolution respectfully congratulating His Majesty the King upon the successful termination of the war. Amidst all the festivities those to whose heroism and self-sacrifice we owe our victory were not forgotten. At St. John's Cathedral a collection for the provision of a monument to the fallen realised nearly \$2,000, and at the Hongkong Club a sum of upwards of \$12,000 was raised on behalf of St. Dunstan's Home for the gallant men who have been deprived of the blessing of sight. By everyone the occasion was regarded as the beginning of a triumphant and enduring peace, and certainly the terms of the Armistice, read out at the meeting of the Legislative Council by H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, justify that view. They place Germany completely at the mercy of the Allies by depriving her of the power of offering any further effective resistance, and the acceptance of absolute defeat. Pending the discussion of peace, Germany is to surrender in good condition five thousand guns, thirty thousand machine-guns, three thousand minenwerfers, and two thousand fighting and bombing aeroplanes. To render her impotent at sea—a very necessary step to judge by

the intercepted message issued to the German Navy—she is to hand over all submarines and minelayers, and to disarm and place under the surveillance of the Allies all her warships. Of these, six battle-cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, and fifty destroyers of the most modern type are to be interned in specified neutral or Allied ports. In the event of any attempt to evade these conditions by pleading the mutinous state of the Fleet, the Allies reserve the right to occupy Heligoland. All minefields and obstructions laid by Germany outside her territorial waters are to be removed, and, in order to secure free access to and from the Baltic, the Allies are empowered to occupy all German forts and defence works in the various entrances from the Cattegat into the Baltic. All the Belgian and Black Sea ports are to be evacuated, and all the Russian warships and neutral merchant ships seized by Germany are to be released. The blockade of Germany, however, is to continue, and, although all merchant ships in Germany belonging to the Allies are to be returned, German ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture. At the same time five thousand locomotives, one hundred and fifty thousand wagons, and five thousand motor-lorries are to be delivered to the Associated Powers, and the railways of Alsace-Lorraine are to be relinquished. This, it will be remembered, formed the subject of the appeal to President Wilson by Dr. Soltz, who declared that insistence upon this demand would mean the starvation of millions of men, women and children. The Allies, however, contemplate the provisioning of Germany during the Armistice. So far we have only dealt with the precautions taken to prevent Germany from using the Armistice as a means to trick the Allies. There are many other conditions involving the evacuation of all invaded territories on both the Western and Eastern fronts, including Alsace-Lorraine, and their occupation by the troops of the Allies. In the West the Allies will hold both banks of the Rhine, and the coast of the occupation in the Rhineland, excluding Alsace-Lorraine, will be paid by Germany. All Allied prisoners-of-war and interned or deported civilians are to be repatriated immediately without reciprocity. The treaties forced upon Russia and Roumania are to be abandoned, and immediate restitution is to be made of the specie and securities which Germany has wrong from her victims. Finally the enemy is forbidden to remove any public securities which can serve as a pledge to the Allies for recovery of, or reparation for, war-losses.

SHANGHAI AUTUMN RACE
MEETING.

THIRD DAY'S RESULTS.

The following are the third day's results:

THE FLYAWAY PLATE—Seven furlongs.

Mr. Ezra's Triumph (Mr. Ezra) 1

Mr. Dryasdust's Salamander (Mr. Reid) 2

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Swallow (Mr. Hill) 3

Time: 1min. 55secs.

THE GRAND STAND STAKES—One mile.

Mr. Sutterle's Iron Sand (Mr. Thornhill) 1

Mr. R. MacGregor's Highflyer (Mr. Commons) 2

Mr. Sutterle's Spotted Sand (Mr. Ezra) 3

Time: 2min. 30secs.

THE PARK-MUTUEL CUP—One and a half miles.

Mr. F. S. Gibbing's Standard Dahlia (Mr. Rowe) 1

Mr. C. R. Burkill's Winsome Dahlia (Mr. Morris) 2

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Capallize (Mr. Hill) 3

Time: 3min. 34secs.

THE JOCKEY CUP—One mile.

Mr. Henry Morris' Leconfield (Mr. Law) 1

Mr. Siller's Possum (Mr. Peacocke) 2

The Farmyard's Le Capon (Mr. Whitamore) 3

Time: 2min. 23secs.

THE CONSOLATION PLATE—One and a quarter miles.

Mr. Fash's Grey Goose (Mr. Heard) 1

Mr. Sutterle's Dainty Sand (Mr. Moller) 2

Mr. Slogger's Wild Night (Mr. Sleep) 3

Time: 2min. 59secs.

THE SUN-GRIFFIN'S CONSOLATION CUP—One and a quarter miles.

Mr. Merrill's Doughboy (Mr. Commons) 1

Mr. W. A. W.'s White Bay (Mr. Moller) 2

Mr. Aitch Aitch's Pegaway (Mr. Lorenson) 3

Time: 3min. 71secs.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"The Stunts" are making their next appearance in public on Wednesday, November 27th, when they are giving an entertainment in aid of the Heather Day Fund. The Company has been augmented and is presenting an entirely new musical programme "My Lord in Livery" is being repeated. Booking will open shortly at Messrs. Robinson & Co.

The officers of one of H.M.'s ships in Harbour has presented a very interesting souvenir to the Hongkong Club in the form of a portion of a funnel of the German warship *Nurnberg*. The relic bears the mark of a shell having passed clean through it (at the Battle of the Falkland Islands) and, mounted on ebony, is a decidedly handsome ornament.

BOYCOTT OF GERMANY.
SIR NORMAN HILL'S VIEWS.

The Liverpool Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has had an interview with Sir Norman Hill on the subject of Mr. Havelock Wilson's proposal for a German boycott. Questioned regarding his views generally on the matter, Sir Norman said:—"I have difficulty in understanding the principle upon which Mr. Wilson bases his proposal. I have the deepest sympathy with the men of the mercantile marine, who have been murdered by the German pirates, and with their families, and to the utmost of my power I have at all times done my best to minimise the risks to which the men have been exposed, and to see that the injured and their dependants received promptly the pecuniary relief to which they are entitled. It is not only the men of the British mercantile marine who have been murdered. One cannot forget those who have been murdered or whose health and happiness have been shattered by the use of poisonous gas, and one cannot forget Belgium, Serbia, and the occupied provinces of France. Apart altogether from the crimes of U-boats, there are overwhelming grounds for calling Germany to the strictest possible account, but I have the gravest doubts as to the practicability or even the wisdom of Mr. Wilson's proposals."

"What would be the effect, in your opinion, of those proposals?" the interviewer asked. "If no British ship," observed Sir Norman, "enters German ports for the next five years we may inconvenience, but we shall certainly not destroy, Germany's overseas trade. We have sacrificed our trading ships freely to carry on the war, but neutral nations and the United States have been doing their utmost to maintain and increase their trading fleets, and there is every indication that they will press forward this policy of shipbuilding after peace is declared. Are we to stand on one side and see the whole of the overseas commerce of Central Europe pass into other hands? Even if every country in the world refused to send its shipping to the overseas commerce of Central Europe so long as Rotterdam and Antwerp and Genoa remain open. If we refuse to sail in and out of Antwerp we should drive home the ruin of Belgium."

Questioned as to the wisdom of the proposal, Sir Norman was equally emphatic. "I do not believe," he said, "that whatever we do it will be possible to eliminate from the overseas markets of the world the influence of the population of Central Europe both as producers and consumers, and even if this were possible I think the destruction of their productive power must cause worldwide suffering. Its destruction would most certainly put it out of the power of Germany to make good the material loss it has inflicted on the Allies." "What form of penalty, then, would you impose upon Germany?" "As to the form of the penalty suggested by Mr. Havelock Wilson," replied Sir Norman, "I can understand the civilised nations of the world taking up the position that Germany has abused her position on the high seas, that for a period of years no vessel under the German flag shall be allowed to sail, and that no coal station or harbour of refuge shall be open to German shipping. I can understand the civilised nations imposing, as a penalty for the crimes Germany has committed on the high seas, the condition that for a given number of years all that Germany requires to import and all Germany is able to export shall be carried in ships under flags other than the German flag. That would be a proper punishment for Germany's crimes on the high seas, but a policy which would force Germany to rely only on the neutral nation or to use her utmost exertions to re-establish her own shipping would punish us, not Germany."

THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—One and a quarter miles.

Castlefield (Mr. Stewart) 1

Castlewood (Mr. Vids) 2

Silver Streak (Mr. Reid) 3

Time: 2min. 14secs.

THE MANCHESTER STAKES.—One and a quarter miles.

Mr. R. MacGregor's Highflyer (Mr. Commons) 1

Mr. John Peel's Black Jack (Mr. Johnstone) 2

Mr. Edmund's Kenabec (Mr. Heard) 3

Time: 3min. 43secs.

THE NIT DESPATCH CUP.—Seven furlongs.

Mr. Fash's Nigger Minstrel (Mr. Hill) 1

Mr. Sutterle's Grey Sand (Mr. Ezra) 2

Mr. H. F. Bell's Rochester (Mr. Springfield) 3

Time: 2min. 32secs.

THE WAR.

GERMANY'S ARMISTICE TERMS:

KAISER TO BE INTERNED IN HOLLAND:

SENSATIONAL ORDER TO THE GERMAN FLEET.

TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE.

A COMPLETE VICTORY.

The following are the terms of the Armistice which were read by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon:—

1.—Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the Armistice.

2.—Immediate evacuation of invaded countries, Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg, so ordered as to be completed within 14 days from the signature of the Armistice. German troops which have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the Allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a Note (Annexure 1).

3.—Repatriation, beginning at once, to be completed within fourteen days of all inhabitants of the countries above enumerated, including hostages, persons under trial or convicted.

4.—Surrender in good condition by the German Armies of the following equipment:—5,000 guns (2,500 heavy 2,500 field), 30,000 machine-guns, 3,000 minenwerfer, 2,000 aeroplanes (fighters, bombers, first D 7s and night bombing machines). The above to be delivered *in situ* to the Allied and United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the Note (Annexure 1).

5.—Evacuation by the German Armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the Allied and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be carried out by Allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine (Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne), together with bridgeheads at these points of a 30-kilometre radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be set up on the right bank of the Rhine between the river and a line drawn 10 kilometres distant starting from the Dutch frontier to the Swiss frontier. In the case of inhabitants, no person shall be prosecuted for having taken part in any military measures previous to the signing of the Armistice. No measure of a general or official character shall be taken which would have as a consequence the depreciation of industrial establishments or a reduction of their personnel. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine-lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of 11 days, in all 55 days after the signature of the Armistice. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the Note (Annexure 1).

6.—In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact as well as military stores of food. Munitions and equipment not to be removed during the periods fixed for evacuation, stores of food of all kinds for the civil

population, cattle, etc., shall be left *in situ*. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved.

7.—Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroads, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, and telephones shall be in no manner impaired. All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. 3,000 locomotives, 150,000 wagons and 5,000 motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the Associated Powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxembourg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left *in situ*. All stores of coal and material for upkeep of permanent ways, signals, and repair shops shall be left *in situ* and kept as far as the means of communication are concerned in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of the Armistice. All barges taken from the Allies shall be restored to them; the Note appended as Annexure 2 regulates the details of these measures.

8.—The German Command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or deadly action fuses disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German Command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or pollution of springs, wells, etc.) under penalty of reprisals.

9.—The right of requisition shall be exercised by the Allied and United States Armies in all occupied territory, save for settlement of accounts with authorised persons; the upkeep of occupation in the Rhineland (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German Government.

10.—The immediate repatriation without reciprocity, according to the detailed conditions which shall be fixed, of all Allied and United States prisoners-of-war; the Allied Powers and the United States of America shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish. However, the return of the German prisoners-of-war interned in Holland and Switzerland shall continue as before. The return of German prisoners-of-war shall be settled at the peace preliminaries.

11.—Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from the evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

B.—Clauses relating to the Eastern frontiers of Germany.

12.—All the German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Roumania, or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany, as they existed on August 1st, 1914. And all the German troops at present in territories which before the war formed part of Russia must likewise return to within the frontiers of Germany as above defined as soon as the Allies shall think the moment suitable, having regard to the internal situation of these territories.

13.—Evacuation by German troops to begin at once; and all German instructors, prisoners, and civilian as well as military agents, now on the territory of Russia (as defined on Aug. 1st, 1914) to be recalled.

14.—German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertakings, with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Roumania and Russia, as defined on August 1st, 1914.

15.—Abandonment of the Treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the Supplementary Treaties.

16.—The Allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their Eastern frontier, either through Danzig, or by the Vistula, in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories, or for the purpose of maintaining order.

C.—Clause relating to East Africa.

17.—Unconditional evacuation of all German forces operating in East Africa, within one month.

D.—General Clauses.

18.—Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with the detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other Allied or Associated States than those mentioned in Clause 3.

19.—With the reservation that any future claims and demands of the Allies and the United States of America remain unaffected, the following financial conditions are required. Reparation for damage done. While the Armistice lasts, no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the Allies for the recovery or reparation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the National Bank of Belgium and, in general, the immediate return of all documents, specie, stock, shares, paper money, together with the plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interest in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Roumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that Power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the Allies until the signature of peace.

E.—Naval Conditions.

20.—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and Associated Powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

21.—All naval and mercantile marine prisoners-of-war of the Allied and Associated Powers in German hands to be returned, without reciprocity.

22.—In order to meet our wishes the text will be modified as follows:—Handing over to the Allies and the United States of all submarines (including all submarine cruisers and minelayers) which are at the present moment within their full complement in the ports specified by the Allies and United States. Those that cannot put to sea to be delivered to the Allies and United States; and shall remain under the supervision of the Allies and the United States. Submarines ready to put to sea shall be prepared to leave German ports immediately on receipt of a wireless order to sail to the port of surrender, the remainder to follow as early as possible. The conditions of this Article shall be carried out within 14 days after the signing of the Armistice.

23.—The following German surface warships, which shall be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or, failing them, Allied ports, to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and placed under the surveillance of the Allies and the United States of America, only caretakers being left on board, namely:—

10 Battle cruisers.
10 Light cruisers, including 2 minelayers.
50 Destroyers of the most modern type.
All other warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet (trawlers, motor vessels, etc.) are to be disarmed. All vessels specified for internment shall be ready to leave German ports seven days after the signing of the Armistice. Directions for voyage will be given by wireless.

Note.—A declaration has been signed by the Allied Delegates and handed to the German Delegates to the effect that in the event of ships not being handed over owing to the mutinous state of the fleet, the Allies reserve the right to occupy Heligoland as an advanced base to enable them to enforce the terms of the Armistice.

The German Delegates have on their part signed a declaration that they will recommend the Chancellor to accept this.

24.—The Allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all minefields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and the positions of these are to be indicated.

25.—Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and Associated Powers. To secure this the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defence works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Categat into the Baltic and to sweep up all mines and obstructions without any questions of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

26.—The existing blockade conditions set up by the Allied and Associated Powers are to remain unchanged, and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture. The Allies and the United States of America contemplate the provisioning of Germany during the Armistice as shall be determined necessary.

27.—All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilised in German bases to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America.

28.—In evacuating the Belgian coasts and ports, Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes and all other harbour material, all materials for inland navigation, all aircraft and all materials and stores, all arms and armaments and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

29.—All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian warships of all descriptions, seized in the Black Sea are to be handed over to the Allied and the United States of America; all neutral merchant ships seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in those ports are to be returned to German materials as specified in Clause 23 are to be abandoned.

30.—All merchant ships in German hands belonging to the Allies and Associated Powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

31.—No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

32.—The German Government shall formally notify the Neutral Governments of the world, and particularly the Governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the Allied and Associated countries, whether by the German Government or by private German interests, and whether in return for specific concessions such as the export of shipbuilding material or not, are immediately cancelled.

33.—No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any Neutral flag are to take place after signature of the Armistice.

34.—During this period, on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the Armistice may be denounced by one of the Contracting Parties, on 48 hours' previous notice.

G.—Time Limit for Reply.

35.—This Armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within 72 hours of notification.

LONG.

GERMAN NAVAL SENSATION.

AN ORDER TO THE FLEET.

London, November 11th. The Admiralty has intercepted a German naval wireless message issued through the medium of the warship *Strasbourg*, to all warships, destroyers and submarines in the North Sea and the Baltic.

The message quotes the Armistice terms and adds that if the blockade which has been instituted in defiance of International Law against the German German is to continue it would involve their destruction. The message calls on the Fleet to defend the country against this unheard-of presumption. Reports state that strong English forces are off Skaw, and orders have been given to submarines in the Baltic to assemble in Saffitz harbour.

REQUISITIONED MERCHANT SHIPPING

TO BE RELEASED AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE.

London, November 11th. The Shipping Controller announces that the Government control of merchant shipping will not continue after the war longer than necessary to provide for the extraordinary conditions arising out of the war. Privately owned ships would be released as soon as the tonnage available is considered sufficient to provide for essential national and shipping services.

BRITISH WARSHIP TORPEDOED.

London, November 11th. The Admiralty states:—The warship *Britannia* was torpedoed on November 8th at the western entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar. She sank in three hours and a half. The survivors were 39 officers and 673 men.

THE GERMAN REVOLUTION SPREADING OVER THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Amsterdam, November 11th. An official statement from Berlin announces that the Soviets have been formed in all parts of the Empire.

Reports from the East, especially Posen and Bromberg, say that the movement is proceeding calmly.

The Soviet everywhere is striving to protect the railways in order to secure the food supply and have completely succeeded. In some towns, such as Bielefeld and Cologne the military prisoners have been liberated.

The first sitting of the Soviet was held in the Reichstag. It was opened by Herr Barth, the President, who amid enthusiasm greeted the victorious and almost bloodless revolution.

COUNCIL OF COMMISSIONERS.

Nancy, November 11th. The new People's Government consists of the Majority Socialists, Ebert, Schiedemann and Landsberg, and the Independent Socialists, Haase, Dittmann, and Barth, which is constituting itself a Council of Commissioners.

An active Committee, chosen from the representatives of all the troops in Greater Berlin, has placed itself at the disposal of the Socialist Government for upholding public safety, peace and order.

There have been isolated cases of plundering, which have been rigorously punished.

Almost all places of business and public institutions are open as usual, and work will be resumed at an early date at all the factories. *French Wireless.*

VIOLENT STREET FIGHTING IN BERLIN.

Lyons, November 11th. A message from Berlin states that violent fighting occurred on the night of the 9th inst. in the streets of Berlin between revolutionaries and monarchists.

The fighting was particularly intense near the ruins of the Court Chancellery, which adjoins the imperial palace.

The fighting was also severe in the vicinity of the Friedrichs-strasse railway station.

The resistance of the monarchists weakened towards mid-day on Sunday.

CROWN PRINCE CRIES LIKE A BABY.

Lyons, November 11th. Events are moving rapidly in Germany after the Abdication, which took place on Friday night, in the presence of the Crown Prince, von Hindenburg and Staff, at Grand Headquarters.

The Crown Prince, crying like a baby, signed the letter of repudiation shortly after.

The ex-Emperor of Germany proceeded to Holland, where he went to Arnheim, the house of Count Bentinck. *French Wireless.*

POLITICAL TRANSFORMATION OF GERMANY.

Lyons, November 11th. The Socialist leader, Herr Ebert, now definitely recognised as the Chancellor, issued a proclamation, announcing the formation of a popular government, which will assure peace to the German people and consolidate the liberty they have gained.

The Chancellor declares that the political transformation of Germany must not hinder the re-victualing of the people, and asks all to maintain order and tranquillity. *French Wireless.*

THE FUGITIVE KAISER TO BE INTERNED IN HOLLAND.

London, November 11th. Conflicting reports are in circulation regarding the ex-Kaiser. One says that he, the Crown Prince and Marshal Hindenburg lodged in a train near the station at Eysden with blinds drawn, awaiting the decision of the Dutch Government.

It is reported that the Kaiser at first attempted to reach the British lines with a view to surrendering, but was prevented from doing this by revolutionary troops.

Another report states that the Kaiser crossed the Dutch frontier in an automobile and was held up by Dutch guards, pending instructions from The Hague.

It is reported that the Kaiser will be interned.

BRITISH PREMIER'S STRIKING SPEECH.

"OUR HEARTS ARE TOO FULL OF GRATITUDE."

London, November 11th. In the House of Commons, after reading the terms of the Armistice, the Premier said:—

"Thus comes to an end the most terrible and most cruel war which ever scourged mankind; I hope we may say that on this fateful morning came to an end all war. (Cheers.) This is no time for words. Our hearts are too full of gratitude, to which no tongue can give adequate expression."

ENTHUSIASM IN LONDON.

London, November 11th. Most enthusiastic scenes continue everywhere.

A veritable sea of people outside Buckingham Palace and along The Mall frantically cheered Their Majesties, who appeared on the balcony of the Palace. Large cheering crowds surrounded the Duke of Connaught and Princess Patricia, who were motoring through The Mall.

Thousands crowded round the captured German guns, one hundred of which are being exhibited in The Mall. Many were taken in procession with a dozen to a score of persons riding on each.

A large crowd assembled at the Admiralty and loudly cheered Sir Eric Geddes and the Board of the Admiralty. Responding to calls for a speech Sir Eric Geddes called for three cheers for Admiral Beatty and the British blue-

jackets. The crowd immediately broke into ringing and most enthusiastic cheering.

The Stock Exchange opened with vociferous cheering and on the announcement of the Armistice business was temporarily suspended. The crowded house sang the Old Hundredth and cheered the King, the Generals, the Admirals and the Premier. **AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO BRITISH PREMIER.**

London, November 11th. Colonel House sent a message to Mr. Lloyd George as follows:—

My sincere congratulations. No one has done more to bring about this splendid victory than you.

BRITISH PREMIER'S REPLY.

London, November 11th. Mr. Lloyd George replied to Colonel House as follows:—

My thanks for your generous telegram. Nothing has contributed more to victory than President Wilson's prompt response to the appeal I made for American help in these critical days.

KING CONGRATULATES THE ARMY.

London, November 11th. The Press Bureau announces:—The King has sent stirring messages of congratulation in praise of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. His Majesty states that since the fateful fourth of August, 1914, he remained confident that the Navy would prove the Empire's sure shield in the hour of trial. In a message to all ranks of the Army in the British Empire, Home, Dominion, Colonial and Indian Troops, the King expressed the heartfelt pride and gratitude at the brilliant success which crowned the four years' effort and endurance.

The men of the British race felt the pain of blood and joined eagerly the Mother Country in her fight against Gernany and wrong. Equally, those of the ancient and historic peoples of India and Africa who learned to trust England's flag and hastened the discharge of the debt of loyalty to the Crown.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

Nancy, November 11th. The first political foreign act of the new Government was the signing of the conditions of the Armistice.

The *Vorwaerts* says:—These conditions are indeed frightful. After the complete collapse of the old system nothing remained except for the new Government to accept them.

The bourgeois Press also brings forward the ruinous character of the conditions of the Armistice, which, according to the *Zeitschrift f. den Vaterland*, seem adapted to bring about not only a peace of violence of the worst kind, but a peace of destruction.

The newspapers emphasise especially that the evacuation of the left bank of the Rhine has nothing to do with guarantees against the war being taken up again if the peace negotiations should break down; for the weakening which is inflicted upon Germany in the other seventeen points touch the vital powers of Germany and peace Germany could no longer assert herself, even if the *Entente* wish to carry off her men as slaves. The demand for the surrender of prisoners without reciprocity indicates that actually such is the intention.

Other newspapers refer to the fact that the demand for 5,000 locomotives, 10,000 automobiles and 150,000 railway cars means that the transport in Germany would scarcely be sufficient to meet the needs of the People's Government, and must render exceedingly difficult bringing back the Army for demobilisation, so that catastrophe threatens the whole of the industrial life of Germany.

After taking away the fertile districts in the East and the West, and after the return of the millions from the battlefields under the express continuance of the blockade, to expose it to organized traffic difficulties is an internal plan directed not against the Government, but against the German people. *French Wireless.*

SIGNATURE ANNOUNCED IN PARIS.

Lyons, November 11th. At the moment when Germany was forced to sign the Armistice in order to save a great disaster to her armies, which are hopelessly defeated, the enemy held no more French territory than the point at Givet and the Basin of Briey.

Mons had just fallen and the Belgian frontier had been reached as far as the suburbs of Hirson, the Meuse had been crossed between Metz and Sedan, and Sedan was just going to be occupied by the Americans.

Salutes fired at Champs de Mars at 11 o'clock this morning informed Paris of the signature of the Armistice.

Public buildings and private residences were immediately decked with the French and Allied flags.

In the afternoon the Government announced to the Chamber the conditions of the Armistice. *French Wireless.*

THE END OF THE WORLD-WAR

BEFORE THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED.

London, November 11th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—Hostilities were suspended at eleven this morning.

We had reached a general line on the Franco-Belgian frontier as follows:—

East of Avesnes, Jeumont, Givry, four miles east of Mons, Chievres, Lessines, and Grammont.

Our squadrons yesterday dropped 10 tons of bombs.

We destroyed 18 German machines, drove down one, and bombed two others standing in an aerodrome.

Nine British machines are missing. Our night-bombers dropped 20 tons of bombs on various targets, including the railway at Louvain, Namur, Charleroi.

IMMENSE ITALIAN CAPTURES.

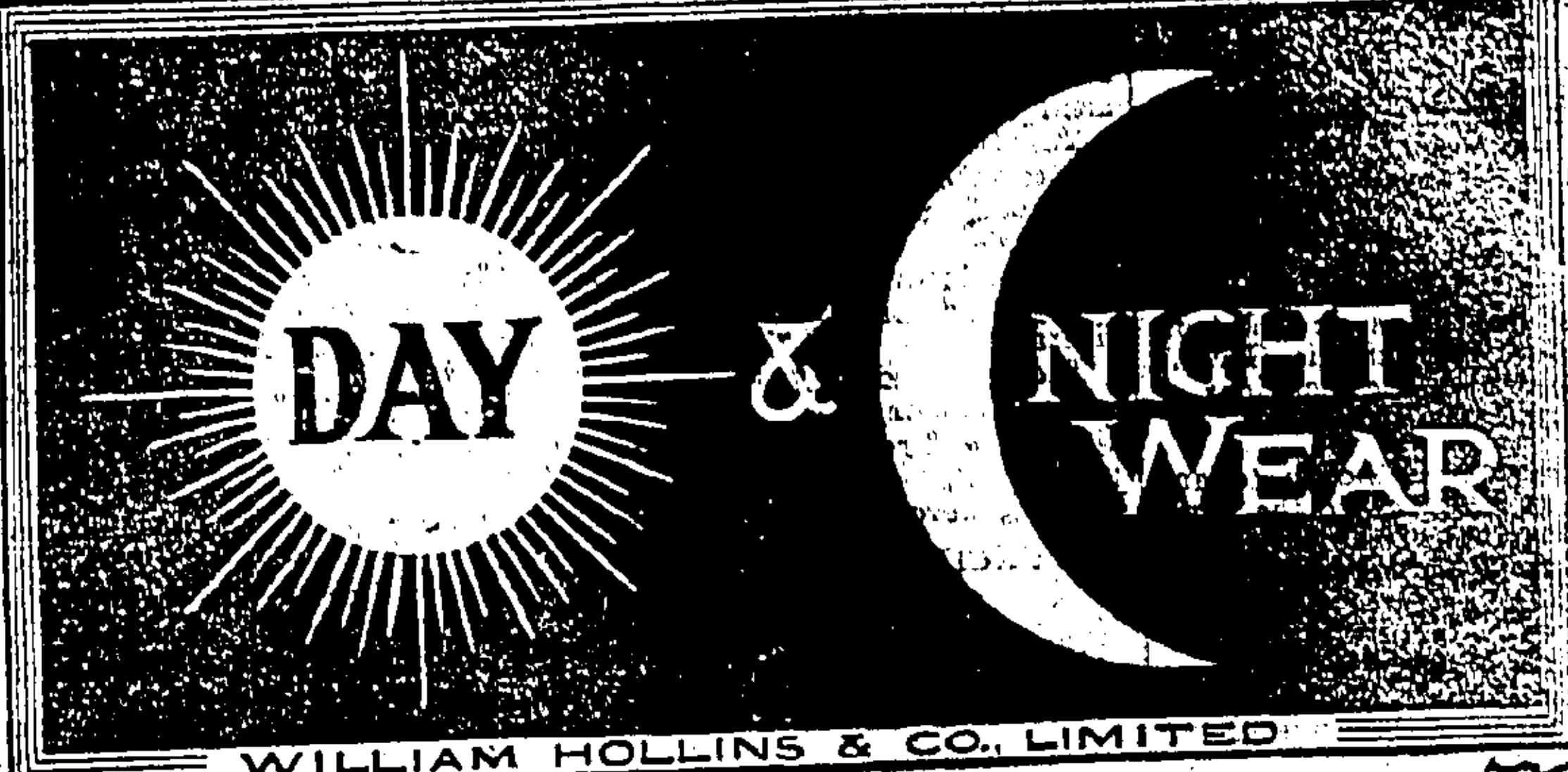
An Italian official statement says:—The captures so far counted, between October 24th and November 4th, are as follows:—10,058 officers, 418,118 men, and 6,848 guns.

Operations were suspended at eleven this morning.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, November 12th.

Silver is quiet.



CONFIDENCE.

AS Spinners with over a hundred years' experience, and as Manufacturers of the world-famous "Viyella" Blouse and Shirting Cloth,

W.M. HOLLINS & CO., LTD.

call attention to their TRADE MARK as above. Whether on the Selvege of piece-goods, or on the Tab on made-up garments, this MARK is a GUARANTEE that the fabric bearing it is their genuine production, and that the utmost CONFIDENCE may be placed on its perfection of make and on its good-wearing qualities. "AZA" and "CLYDELLA" only less famous than "Viyella" are made by the same firm.

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WHOLESALE ONLY.

TIDYING UP AFTER THE ARMY.

STRANGE FINDS THAT GO TO THE SALVAGE DUMP.

In the early days of the war a salvage dump was a subject of curiosity, and frequently of ridicule. It was something new, unknown, and more or less untidy. The soldier laughed at it, but later he and his officers found it a handy place when stores or equipment were short. Even brass-hats used to walk about a dump, tapping things with inquiring canes, asking, "What is this?" and "Where does this come from?"

A salvage company moves and works with a division. It will have a central dump as near as possible to a light rail way, where all stuff is brought and sorted for despatch to the proper quarters, there to be examined, cleaned, remade, melted down, and treated in such a way that almost everything is used—except the smell.

In the forward areas little dumps continually appear and disappear. Collections from trenches, dug-outs, and horse lines are piled in convenient places for removal by wagons, in day-time if possible, or at night if the place is "under observation" in daylight hours. In back areas there are billets to clean up after troops have been in occupation. Something is always left behind. Even a few clips of ammunition, a respirator, odd garments, half a dozen tins of bully beef, a pair of boots, and so on, collected in several places regularly make a respectable total at the end of a month.

SYSTEMATIC SEARCH.

The dump which has been "taken over" may be unsatisfactory, or on new ground, so there is a road to make or a shed to put up for protection of men and goods in wet weather. Sacks, or receptacles, are arranged and labelled for small articles, and heavy goods are piled neatly in their proper groups.

Let us follow a collecting party. A walk of a couple of miles by road, field, railway, and duckboard brings it to the abandoned trench which is to be cleaned up. Fritz owned it once, but it is now inside our lines. The dug-outs are gone through systematically. Nothing beyond a few old clothes and one German boot may be found, or search may produce a large store of munitions, or miners' tools half buried under a fall of earth.

Alongside the trench, equipment, reels of barbed wire, picks and shovels, rifles, respirators, and ammunition may be found. Battery positions produce hundreds of shell cases and many live shells, and a machine-gun post may have a more or less complete machine-gun of our own or one made in Germany.

It is impossible to detail all that a salvage company picks up from the waste of war. It collects not only truck-loads of equipment and clothing, but also mysterious jars marked "S.E.D." (re-ported to have contained rum at one time), tons of old horse-shoes, jam, mail-bags, ploughs, harrows, and other agricultural implements.

Money has also been found. This is very rare salvage, and does not appear in any official returns.—*Express*.

AIRMEN SAVED BY PIGEONS

Among the records of the R.F.A. Pigeon Service there is none perhaps more thrilling than that of a carrier-pigeon which was severely wounded in an aerial battle, whilst pluckily performing an errand of mercy. If the bird, which was sent out with three others on two aeroplanes, carrying out patrol duties "somewhere in the North Sea," could be given the power of speech, it might tell a dramatic story. All that is known is that, with blood streaming from its left eye, it fluttered to an almost exhausted condition, and it was found that it had been shot through the eye by a bullet. The message it brought was merely the word "Attacked." Apparently, the observer on the ill-fated machine, from which the bird was liberated, had not time to write more, and give his position.

It was known that a German patrol of at least six machines was in the vicinity of the flight being made by the two British machines, and the bird must have fought her way home through the melee, despite the terrible injury it received. According to a report subsequently received, the two British machines were opposed by six Huns, who, in accordance with their usual tactics, made off before there was any chance of a more equal fight, and were finally lost sight of. The pigeon, which has recovered from its wound, is now the pet of the station, and has been "pensioned off" war service. There are numerous cases where similar messages carried by pigeons in his Majesty's service have resulted in the salvage of a wrecked machine, and brought succour to the occupants, amongst which may be mentioned a case in which a carrier-pigeon, at the cost of its own life, saved the lives of six British airmen adrift in the North Sea. The bird, after delivering its message of appeal for assistance, fell dead from exhaustion, whilst the wrecked airmen, when succoured from their perilous position, were on the point of meeting a similar fate, having had no food and little water.

VALUE OF BANK COMBINES.

The arguments in favour of bank combines were stated by Sir Edward Holden at a meeting held to approve the agreement for the amalgamation of the London City and Midland and the London Joint Stock Banks. Bankers were, he said, confronted with the problem of restoring the industries of the country after the war. It was estimated that no less than 500 millions would be required for these purposes, and credit would in some way have to be created for that amount. Large and powerful banks were indispensable for the purpose. Every effort must be made to retain London as the financial centre of the world, and every development of amalgamation had rendered the banks themselves more stable. We should live in a world of keen competition for export trade, and should only be in a position to win in the struggle and to increase our trade if our banks were not less big and powerful than those of our trade rivals. He denied that amalgamations weakened competition or led to the forming of money rings.

INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION
STATE AND THE WORKER
DEFINITE POLICY NEEDED.

The following manifesto has been issued by the National Alliance of Employers and Employed, upon the Executive Committee of which there are prominent representatives of great industrial concerns and trade unions:

"We, the Executive Committee of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed, have had under consideration the increasingly serious industrial unrest in this country and the tendencies which it reveals. One of the most significant points that impresses itself upon us is that in many of the recent strikes the demands were conceded almost as soon as the strike had been called. In explanation of this it is not sufficient to argue that the circumstances of the times demanding, as they do, that there shall be no avoidable cessation of work, forced the concession of the demands, irrespective of the measure of justice behind them. If that argument held good, it would reveal an even graver state of things than actually exists. On the other hand, it is obvious that matters should not be allowed to drift until the workers are forced to the conclusion that the strike weapon is the only one by which they can establish their claims. It would, indeed, be difficult to condone a system under which demands are ignored as long as the workers remain at their posts, whilst those demands are conceded as soon as they "down tools." It is not our purpose, at the moment, to examine all the contributory causes of industrial unrest. The stage has been reached when it is a question, not so much of the long-standing and gradually accumulating causes of unrest as of the methods by means of which the whole industrial situation is to be handled. It is indeed difficult to discover that Government departments are paying sufficient regard to the experience of the past four years. It is still more difficult to discover that the Government has any co-ordinated industrial policy capable of meeting events as they occur now. Consequently, the great mass of good employers and loyal workpeople are being alienated from, and made distrustful of, the forces with which they should co-operate. Thus there is a situation full of perilous possibilities.

"We are convinced that the first essential is a definite and consistent Government policy—a policy not of drift but of prevention, one that shall be capable of direct and effective application before strikes occur, that will meet after-war conditions as well as present needs, and that shall either convert or destroy all the disruptive groups in the country. No Government can of itself or by its own instruments do this. The policy of this Alliance is to bring together in every conceivable way and in all industries the enlightened and progressive employer and the constructive revolutionary trade unionist, and combining them with the seriously-minded section of the public, to create a bulwark against the dangers ahead of us, and a movement that will apply the lessons of the past and the present to the immense tasks of the future. Industrial peace cannot be secured by legal enactment, but in industry there can be peace by negotiation. We are convinced, however, that this can only be attained and industrial reconstruction carried out adequately if employers and employed are brought together on terms of equality to formulate and give effect to an industrial reconstruction policy in conjunction with the State. This Alliance exists for the purpose of uniting employers and employed in the interests of the nation in the great days that are to come. We are proud of the work it has done and is doing, but the end to be secured is greater to us than our organisation in itself, and we take this opportunity of suggesting to the Minister of Reconstruction, the Minister of Labour, and the Minister of Munitions that results of incalculable value could be achieved by the calling of a round-table conference of representatives of employers and employed who are associated in this and other organisations with similar aims, representatives of employers' associations and trade unions as such, and representatives of the Government Departments concerned. Industrial reconstruction is not a matter for a Minister, a Department, or a House of Commons Committee alone. It is a matter for the parties most directly concerned—the employers and the employed—in conjunction with the State as representing the interests of the community."

KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS.

The Honorary Treasurers (Sir Thomas Devitt and Sir H. Aston Blake) have received on behalf of King George's Fund for Sailors a gift of £10,000 from the British Women's Patriotic Association in the Argentine Republic.

In forwarding this gift Mrs. Hope Gilson, the Hon. Treasurer of the Association, says that the amount was part of the proceeds raised by a Bazaar held early in June in aid of War Charities; all concerned in the organisation were very pleased to signify in concrete fashion their appreciation of and sympathy with the objects which King George's Fund for Sailors has in view.

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EXCUSING DEFEAT. GERMAN "EXPLANATIONS."

Lecturing before the German Society "On a correct estimation of the war events," the Deputy Chief of the General Staff, General von Freytag Loringhoven, said, according to a Berlin telegram:—

War is an uncertain business. The scope of no measure can be judged with complete certainty because everywhere the enemy's independence will be working against it, and because incalculable accidents nowhere play so great a role as in war. That must always be borne in mind if we wish to be spared disappointments. We must never expect too much, as was the case at the introduction of unrestricted U-boat warfare, and again at the beginning of our Spring offensive this year. The fact that we have hitherto succeeded extraordinarily well in war encourages these all too great expectations. The people at home in their entirety have been hardly ever fully conscious of the most fateful moments. The tremendous achievements of our armies are in a long way in danger of fading somewhat from the memory of our people. The fact that our enemies have been unable to dispose of us and had to get over more Allies is itself the greatest imaginable acknowledgment of our strength. It, therefore, on the one hand we must not let our imagination outrun events, on the other hand pride in what has been achieved may give us a feeling of calm assurance. Much as the army in the field and the people at home long for the end of the war, it is not of such great significance for the situation as a whole that things did not go forward so rapidly "at the front as was partly assumed."

ONLY A "CHECK."

A check like that we are now experiencing in the West is far from equalling the crises that he behind us. I would recall the Russian invasion of East Prussia, the time after the Marne battle in the autumn of 1914, the September and October days in 1915 when our Western army, weakened by the despatch of troops to the East, was exposed to simultaneous attacks in Champagne and Artois, the summer of 1916 when we were tied down before Verdun and almost simultaneously had to withstand the great Russian attack in Volhynia and East Galicia, whilst the British and French attack on the Somme followed, the autumn of the same year, when,

whilst the Somme battle and the pressure of the Russian masses continued, Roumania joined our enemies. Those were critical situations of a far more critical nature than the present situation, which is only felt the more owing to the vexatious circumstances accompanying it, for that is all it is. Is it suggested that we have suffered defeat when, regarding the position as a whole, there is no defeat? Suvaroff's saying that a lost battle is only one that one believes lost applies here. Today, too, moral factors alone are decisive in war. In more than four years of war our brave soldiers have day after day proved this to the enemy, who is not only far superior in numbers but, above all, in technical equipment. Let us again teach our brave people that the thing is not to give way to momentary feelings. Let us keep up its spirit, which is something different to feelings. The enemy still bases on the failure of spirit his hope of victory which he cannot expect to attain by arms. Our Supreme Army Command was always guided by the conviction that the detention especially of enemy ground must give way before the principle of the concentration of forces. As soon, therefore, as the weight of the enemy attack was recognised, no attempt was made to adhere to the aims hitherto pursued, but the Army Command ordered a retreat from the Marne to behind the Vesle, and later also a withdrawal on the front north of the Oise.

"NOTHING NEW."

Such a procedure was nothing new to the Supreme Army Command. There is no less justification for the withdrawal of the Hindenburg line of last year than for the retreat from the Vistula in the autumn of 1914, which resulted in the union of the 9th Army between the Warthe and the Vistula, whence it broke forth for the blow against the Russian flank from Lodz. The positions which we occupied before the enemy counter-offensive began were the result of an abortive offensive, and were therefore unsuitable for a defence the aim of which was the effective economising of forces. The positions had not been consolidated as trench warfare demands. Owing to the gigantic extension of the world-war, neither isolated brilliant feats of arms nor even operations which were victoriously carried through have brought us a final decision, but the big number of successes gradually brought us nearer a decision, and they do not lose their weight owing to the mere fact, which is unavoidable in an economic war that along with them numerous other factors exercise their influence. It is precisely against the enemies' world trade (the maintenance of which has become more and more a question of tonnage) that an important portion of our war activities is directed. The thing now is to push things so far that Great Britain and America recognise our invincibility in a defensive war. We lack neither men, war material, nor raw materials to hold out, and for a long time past we have known

that we shall not succumb to hunger. One thing, however, is essential to this end, namely, a firm and inflexible determination not to slacken in this fight for our existence, not to abandon the achievements of four years of war fraught with sacrifices, and thereby the entire German future. This determination must remain alive in the army in the field and at home, and all that might divide us must be postponed till the end of the war. Let us daily and hourly bear in mind what we are fighting for and what awaits us in case of defeat, and then everyone will perceive there is only one watchword for us—a victorious defence to a finish. Only when, in the field and at home, all our thoughts are concentrated on the war shall we stand this gigantic test of strength in the West, but if that be so we certainly shall.

To be sure, our position is not easy, but if we cannot bid our nerves be calm we are unworthy of our dear dead. Their memory categorically demands of us the greatest imaginable firmness. The parts of Northern France and Belgium occupied by us form, now as before, the best protection for the German homeland. In our hands these territories are an incomparable battle position against Great Britain, and at the same time a permanent menace to Central France and Paris. In the present case we must, it is true, put up also with the disadvantage that this defensive front is permanently exposed to menace from two sides, from the south and the west, as well as the further disadvantage that it is difficult to issue forth therefrom to a great and enduring offensive, because one always has an enemy on one or the other flank. We should long since have settled with the French if our troops had not had to perform the Sisyphean labour of encountering the reinforcements which the Allies brought to the French and their unparalleled technical fighting means, including numberless tanks. Our brave soldiers, pose of these monsters. Nevertheless, the abundance of technical fighting means which our enemies employ against us constitutes an essential reason why we cannot adhere to the war of movement which brought us a decision in the East. Yet our troops can claim the tremendous achievement of, on the whole, having held and occupied this territory for four years.

"In the East our victory is complete. In the West we are wrestling to preserve what we have won there and in the East. Our field army will not let this be snatched out of its hands. The most important thing is that the people at home shall hold out morally. We soldiers certainly don't under-estimate our enemies, we esteem their courage, above all that of the French, very highly. We know, however, also that the infantry of all the nations allied against us can do nothing without their artillery and their tanks, and that our infantry is absolutely superior to it in hand-to-hand fighting, and is conscious of the fact."

AFTER THE WAR.

THE NATION AND THE SOLDIER.

Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P., Minister for Labour, speaking at Bromley, Kent, recently, on the question of reconstruction after the war, said the happenings of the last six weeks justified them in the belief that peace was much nearer than it was during the earlier part of the year. But they wanted an Allied peace, a peace that would make for permanent peace—and that was the peace for which he was prepared to work. The task of reconstruction after the war with the millions of men in the Army would be even greater than that of recruiting those men into the Army. "We shall not tolerate," he proceeded, "any haphazard dealings with this problem. For my own part, I should prefer to retain these splendid fellows in the Army much longer than they themselves think necessary rather than they should be released in an haphazard fashion simply to swell the ranks of the unemployed. (Cheers.) We are going to release these men only when we have a reasonable assurance that industry is capable of absorbing them, and that they can be permanently resettled in civil life."

Proceeding, Mr. Roberts suggested that employment should be given by preference to the married as against the single men, and to the volunteers as against conscripts. There were some people who seemed to think that the discharged soldier should be secure and idolised for the rest of his passage. Certainly they were not going to have the disgraceful spectacle they had witnessed after previous wars of the discharged warriors begging at street corners or hawking matches. They knew that the public conscience would not stand that, but, on the other hand, they must safeguard themselves and give the Government of the country the assurance that every case had been thoroughly reviewed. They could not pay these men for what they had done by £ s. d., and if they were going to keep them in idleness that would lead to the degradation of the men and the ultimate deterioration of the nation as a whole. "It is a very remarkable thing," continued Mr. Roberts, "that some of those who talked so much about peace by negotiation seem to be anxious for internal strife after the war. I want to see peace, not only internationally, but also within our own shores. (Cheers.) Peace after the war should be harmony in industry. If military war is simply to give way to class war or industrial strife then not only will our recovery from this war be retarded, but it will be rendered almost impossible, and it will affect not merely one class of the whole community but particularly the class to which I belong—the working class."



PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS:

"And when you give it, give absolutely all that you can spare, and don't consider yourself liberal in the giving. If you give with self-adulation, you are not giving at all, you are giving to your own vanity; but if you give until it hurts, then your heart-blood goes into it."

It has been said that St. Andrew's Society is allocating too much of the War Bond Drawing receipts to War Charities. Just think for a minute of the War and not of the Drawing; think of the tragedy beyond words which is being enacted on the battle front; think of the vast relief organisation and the money that is needed to uphold it and think of your own duty in the matter. No, we are not giving too much; we are not giving enough.

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WAR BOND DRAWING
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"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 22nd Nov. at 1 P.M.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DUNCAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to
P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,240 Tons	17th Nov. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU 12,510 Tons	7th Dec. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,800 Tons	14th Dec. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	TENSHO MARU 7,000 Tons	15th Nov.
YOKOHAMA	TAMA MARU 7,000 Tons	22nd Nov.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURBURN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 30,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings From Hongkong:

1. SUWA MARU ... Mon. 25th Nov. at 11 A.M.

2. FUSHIMI MARU ... Thurs. 19th Dec. at 11 A.M.

3. Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. MORI, Manager

Telephone 253 and 252

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	SAT. 18th Nov. Noon
TENYO MARU	25,000	TUES. 26th Nov.
SHINYU MARU	23,000	WED. 18th Dec.
KOREA MARU	23,000	17th Jan. 1919.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA, SALINA CRUZ, HALBOA, CALLAO, ARIOA AND IQUIQUE.

INTERCHANGING BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,
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TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA	Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
MARSEILLES	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS	Monthly direct service via Singapore, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN.
BOMBAY, COLOMBO	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG	Monthly direct service.
"TAMON MARU" No. 12	SATURDAY, 23rd Nov. at Noon
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE	Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., ADELAIDE.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA	Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"AFRICA MARU"	TUESDAY, 26th Nov. at 3 P.M.
KEELUNG, TAKAO, SWATOW, AMOY	These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.
For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.	
"ROSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 21st Nov. at 8 A.M.
For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.	

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Jan. 9th, 1919. "CHINA" November 21st.

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